

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Education, Mining, and General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

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Constables—S. A. Miller and J. Keck.
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District Court, 11th Judicial District.—Hon. B. F. Myers, Judge. Meets at Auburn on the second Monday in January, April, and July, and the third Monday in October.
County Court, and Court of Sessions.—E. H. Van Lear, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and May, and the second Monday in September.
Probate Court.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.
SUPERVISORS.
District No. 1.—Jas. R. Rogers.
" 2.—Michael Fannon.
" 3.—Michael Fannon.

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Township Officers.

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ELLIOTT AUBURY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Collections promptly attended to, Office next door below Esquimaux office, Sacramento Street, Dutch Flat.
S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector. Notes and accounts placed in his hands will receive prompt attention. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat, Oct. 16-17.
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E. C. UREN, Practical Surveyor, will give his entire attention to surveying Ranches, Mining Claims and Town Lots. Office at the Old Corner, on Main street, Dutch Flat, Oct. 2, 1862-4.
H. PETERSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Bed Rock, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-4.
L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-4.
H. A. ANDERSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in this brick building, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn, California. 32-10.
J. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, AUBURN, CAL. March 6, 1862.—14
W. & P. NICHOLLS, BANKERS, Main Street, Dutch Flat, California. Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust. They also draw on SACRAMENTO & SAN FRANCISCO, FREE. —AND— NEW YORK AND LONDON. ADVANCES Made on gold dust for coinage. 10-4.
H. HUBBARD, E. M. HALL, C. ALLEN.
HALL & ALLEN, BANKERS, AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND DUTCH FLAT, Placer County, California. Pay the highest price for Gold Dust. Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and transact a General Banking Business. 1-4

THE RAILROAD BILL.

AN ACT
To authorize the County of Placer to loan its credit for the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, to the amount of \$100,000.

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company by and through its Board of Directors and President shall make written application to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Placer at any regular or stated meeting of said Supervisors requesting said county of Placer, through its properly constituted authorities, to issue to said Railroad Company the bonds of said county in the total sum of \$100,000, it shall be lawful for said county to issue its bonds and dispose of them in the manner following and subject to the following conditions:

SEC. 2. Upon the receipt of said petition from said Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, the Board of Supervisors shall entertain the same, and in order to ascertain whether the people of said county are willing that its credit shall be loaned as desired by said Company, the Board of Supervisors shall, within sixty days after the receipt of said petition, order a special election to be held in said county at which shall be submitted the proposition to loan to said Railroad Company, to be voted upon by the qualified voters of said county.

SEC. 3. The said election shall be held by said Board of Supervisors, for some day not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, from the time of making said order. Said Board shall cause a notice of said election to be published for the period of four weeks next before the day of said election in two or more newspapers published in said county, which notice shall specify the time of said election, the object of the same, the proposition to be voted upon, and the places where the polls will be opened on said day for said election, which shall be the same as the precincts fixed for said purpose at the last preceding general election. Each voter shall be entitled to one vote, and the vote of each voter shall be counted and the result thereof to be given as in other elections authorized by law. No compensation shall be allowed to any judge, clerk, or inspector acting at said election.

Upon the day fixed by said order, the said election shall be held. Each of the electors voting at said election, shall have written or printed upon his ballot the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No." Said election shall be conducted and the returns thereof shall be made out and transmitted to the County Clerk within the time and in the manner prescribed by law at general elections. On the fifth day after the day of holding said election, the Board of Supervisors shall meet and canvass said returns, and declare the result.

SEC. 5. If upon the canvassing of said returns, it shall be found that the voters of said county have written or printed upon their ballots the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No," a majority have written or printed upon them "Railroad Loan, No," then the duty of the Board of Supervisors in the premises shall cease and determine, but if a majority of the voters so cast shall have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then the Board of Supervisors shall issue the bonds of said county, in the manner herein prescribed.

SEC. 6. When it shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in section five of this Act, that the majority of the votes cast at said election, having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or "Railroad Loan, No," have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then the Board of Supervisors shall, by resolution, order the said Railroad Company to prepare and issue to said Railroad Company, the bonds of said county to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds may be in sums of two hundred and fifty dollars, or five hundred dollars each, as may be requested by said Railroad Company; they shall express upon the face the nature of the same, and object for which they are issued; shall be payable in twenty years from their date; shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of July and January of each year, and shall have interest coupons attached expressing the rate and time of payment of interest as above specified. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable at the office of the Treasurer in said county.

SEC. 7. Said bonds shall each be signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors and the Treasurer of the county, and shall have the seal of said county affixed to each and every bond. The coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said county. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable to the order of the said Railroad Company, or to order of the President of the Board of Supervisors, and the President of said Railroad Company, setting forth that it is duly and formally issued as contemplated by law. Said bonds shall be transferable by delivery, and when so executed and issued, shall be the bonds of the County of Placer, and shall bind said county to the payment of the principal and interest thereon expressed.

SEC. 8. Whenever the bonds of the county of Placer shall be issued and delivered to the said Railroad Company, as prescribed in the last section, "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company" shall, at the same time deliver to the President of the Board of Supervisors of said county, for the benefit of said county, the bonds of said Railroad Company of equal number in like amount, maturing at the same time, bearing the same rate of interest, and interest payable at the same periods as the bonds of the county, so executed and issued. Said Railroad bonds shall be made payable to the county of Placer, or its order, and shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and countersigned by the County Clerk of the County, and shall bear the seal of said county, and interest coupons shall be attached, corresponding in date, amount, rate and time of payment, with the coupons attached to said county bonds, which coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said County.

SEC. 9. The said Railroad Company shall at the time designated in the last section, by and through its proper officers, execute under the seal of said County, a second mortgage upon all the property, real and personal, and franchises of said Company, then owned and possessed and hereafter to be acquired by said Company, as security for the payment of said railroad bonds and coupons as prescribed in the last section; which said mortgage shall be and express upon its face that it is subject to the mortgage of said Company, made and delivered to Lester L. Robinson and Francis L. A. Froche, bearing date first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of record in said county, but shall not be subject to any other mortgage or incumbrance upon said property. The bonds of Placer County shall only be delivered to said Railroad Company, and the delivery by said Railroad Company, to the President of the Board of Supervisors, of the bonds and mortgage of the Railroad Company as prescribed in this Act.

SEC. 10. The mortgage provided for in the last section shall provide by its terms for a sinking fund to be reserved from the revenues of said Company, sufficient to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of said County so given to the County, at maturity, and shall so pledge the revenues of the Company to the said sinking fund that no dividend shall be declared by the Company except of its net revenues in excess of a sufficient portion of its net revenues to be set apart to said sinking fund to ensure the

payment of said bonds and coupons thereto attached, at their maturity. The Board of Supervisors of said County, or the President thereof, at any time during the regular sessions of said Board, and at all other proper and reasonable times, shall have power to examine into the affairs of said Railroad Company, and for that purpose may examine the books, papers, accounts and documents belonging to the Company; and it is hereby made the duty of the officer of said Railroad Company having the custody of any such books, papers, accounts or documents to exhibit the same for the examination of said Board.

SEC. 11. The Board of Supervisors of said County shall for each year, at the same time at which other taxes are levied for County purposes, levy a special tax upon all the real and personal property within said county subject to taxation for the purpose of meeting the whole amount of interest to become due within said year upon said County bonds. In making said levy said Board shall designate the number of cents on each one hundred dollars of said taxable property which shall be so levied for said purpose, and the tax so levied shall be known and designated as the Railroad Tax.

SEC. 12. The tax so levied shall be assessed and collected at the same time, by the same officers, and in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, for which said officers and the County Treasurer, for disbursements, shall receive the same rate of compensation as is allowed by law for the collection and disbursement of other county taxes. The tax collector upon the collection of said tax shall give to each tax payer a separate receipt which shall show upon its face the amount of Railroad tax so paid by him. These receipts shall be printed and all similar in form; differing only in name, date and amount.

SEC. 13. The County Treasurer shall separate the amount collected on Railroad tax from other moneys which he collects, and shall keep the same in a separate fund to be called the Railroad Fund, of which fund he shall keep a separate account.

SEC. 14. The Board of Supervisors shall provide for the prompt payment of the interest on said County bonds, as the same falls due, and for the redemption of said bonds, as far as possible, at the time of making the annual levy, estimate the percentage of tax necessary to be levied to meet said interest for the next succeeding year, and shall fix the levy at said amount. Should there for any reason be a deficiency in the Railroad Fund, derived from said tax for the payment of the interest on said bonds, it shall be the duty of said Board to provide for the payment of said interest out of the General Fund of said county, and in such case they shall in their next levy provide a sufficient fund to pay the accruing annual interest, and also, to reimburse the General Fund with the amount so taken from the same to pay said interest.

SEC. 15. In addition to the moneys arising from the Railroad Tax aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall also place in said Fund all moneys paid into the Treasury of said county by said Railroad Company, and all moneys received from the bonds of said county held by said county; and said moneys shall be used by the Board of Supervisors for the payment of interest on said County bonds in like manner as the moneys raised by said Railroad Tax. Whenever the amount paid by said Fund for the interest on said bonds shall equal the amount of interest to fall due upon the said County Bonds for the ensuing year, no Railroad Tax shall be levied by said Board.

SEC. 16. At the expiration of five years from the time of making said county bonds, the said Board of Supervisors shall provide a Sinking Fund for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal of said bonds at their maturity; and for this purpose they shall impose such special tax as they may deem necessary, and the moneys raised therefrom together with all the moneys received from said Railroad Company not applied to payment of interest shall be applied toward the redemption of said bonds in such manner as said Board may deem most expedient for the interests of said county.

SEC. 17. The interest accruing upon the Railroad Tax, and the moneys received by the County during the period of three years from the date of said bonds, shall not until the expiration of said three years be required to be paid in money to the county, nor shall any proceedings for its forced collection be taken within said period by the county.

SEC. 18. At the time within the said period of three years when the interest upon the bonds given by the Railroad Company to the County shall fall due, the Railroad Company shall issue a number of shares of full paid stock of said company equal in value at par to the amount of the interest due, and shall deposit said stock with the Treasurer of said county for his disbursement as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 19. Upon the presentation and delivery to said County Treasurer of one or any number of the said Railroad Tax receipts mentioned in Section 12, the holder of the receipt shall, showing the assignors, of one hundred dollars of the Railroad Tax herein provided for, the said Treasurer shall deliver to said person one share of the full paid stock deposited with him by said company, and said person shall be the owner of said stock, and shall be entitled to the same by indorsement and may be presented for exchange by any indorser, or if indorsed in blank by the bearer of the same. The Treasurer shall exchange full paid stock for said tax receipts at the rate of one share of stock, for each one hundred dollars of tax receipts, and the said stock shall be presented for exchange. If any holder shall present to the Treasurer receipts amounting to more than one hundred dollars but not amounting in the aggregate to an even number of hundreds of dollars, the Treasurer shall issue shares of stock for the even hundred, and a receipt for the amount of the fractional sum. These receipts shall be transferable and exchangeable for stock in the same manner as the Railroad Tax Receipts.

SEC. 20. So soon as the Tax Collector shall have made his returns in each year, the County Treasurer shall certify to the Board of Supervisors the amount of the receipts for which Railroad Tax Receipts have been given exceeds the par value of the full paid stock which has been deposited with him by the Railroad Company; and in the event that there be such excess, he shall notify said Board of Supervisors, and said Railroad Company shall immediately issue and deposit with said Treasurer sufficient additional full paid stock to meet said excess.

SEC. 21. The County Treasurer shall receipt for the Railroad Company for all the stock received by him upon said Railroad Company, and shall on all receipts received by him in exchange for stock, as his vouchers for said exchange, and shall at the same time of receiving such receipts write "Cancelled" on the face of each, and shall in a book kept for that purpose keep an account of the stock received and the tax receipts exchanged for stock.

SEC. 22. At the end of three years from the time of issuing said bonds, provided for in this Act, the County Treasurer shall credit the Railroad Company upon the interest due, or to become due, upon its said bonds, with the full amount of stock which during said period has been exchanged to said Railroad Tax receipts, less an amount equal to the sums allowed and paid to said Tax Collectors and Treasurer for the collection and disbursements of said Railroad taxes, and shall return to said Company the coupons, which may be in his hands unchanged. If the interest upon said railroad bonds up to said date shall not have been fully paid by the exchange of stock as aforesaid, the balance shall be immediately due from said Company to the County and shall be paid in cash, and its payment may be enforced by the foreclosure of the mortgage given by said county.

SEC. 23. The Board of Supervisors shall not

issue the bonds of the County, as provided for in this act, nor any portion of the same until at least twelve continuous miles of the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad, commencing at or near Folsom and extending on the line of said road, toward the town of Auburn, has been completed and is in running order, and at least one train of passenger cars shall be daily passing over the same; provided, that no portion of the bonds which may be issued by the county of Placer, under the provisions of this act, nor any portion of the proceeds of said bonds, shall be applied to the payment of the cost of constructing the said first twelve miles of said road, or to the payment of any debts contracted by said company for the purpose of constructing the same; but said bonds and their proceeds shall be used by said company solely and exclusively in the construction of said Railroad from the upper or eastern end of the first division of twelve miles along the line of survey in the direction of the town of Auburn and Illinoistown.

SEC. 24. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

THE SECOND ABDICATION.

Silent and woe-stricken, Napoleon retired from the field of Waterloo. At one o'clock in the morning he arrived at Quatre Bras. It was a lovely Summer's night, with a brilliant moon and an unclouded sky. In the early dawn he arrived at Quatre Bras. After a few moments' rest on the sofa, he again mounted his horse, and accompanied by a small retinue, pressed on to Laon, where he arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon. Here he wrote his celebrated bulletin of the disaster, to be sent to Paris, and handing it to Gen. Drouot, said:

"Here is the bulletin of Waterloo. I wish you to hear it read. If I have omitted any essential circumstances you will remind me of them. It is not my intention to conceal anything. Now, as after the affair at Moscow, the whole truth must be disclosed to France, I might have thrown on Marshal Ney the blame of part of the misfortune at Waterloo. But the mischief is done. No more must be said."

After an hour of troubled sleep he took a carriage, and driving all day, just after midnight arrived at Paris, and went to the palace of the Elysee. Throwing himself upon a sofa, he pressed his hand upon his heart, saying:

"I am suffering here. The army has performed prodigies of valor. It is grievous to think that we should have been overcome after so many heroic efforts. My most brilliant victories do not shed more glory on the French army than the defeat at Waterloo. Our troops have not been beaten; they have been sacrificed, massacred by overwhelming numbers. My guard suffered themselves to be cut to pieces without asking for quarter. But they exclaimed to me, 'Withdraw, withdraw; you see that death is resolved to spare your majesty.' And opening their ranks, my old grenadiers screened me from the carnage, by forming around me a rampart of their own bodies. My brave, my admirable guard has been destroyed, and I have not perished with them."

He retired to his cabinet, and soon called for Caulaincourt. His pallid cheek and sunken eye proclaimed the anguish of his mind. In tones of exhaustion he said, "I feel that I have received my death wound. The blow that has fallen upon me at Waterloo is mortal. The enemies' force quadrupled ours. But I had combined a bold maneuver with the view of preventing the junction of the two hostile armies. The infamous desertion of Bourmont forced me to change all my arrangements. To pass over to the enemy on the eve of battle! Caulaincourt! The blood of his countrymen be on his head! The maledictions of France will pursue him. Oh, this baseness is incredible. The annals of the French army offer no precedent for such a crime. The consequences of this defection have been most disastrous. It created despondency. Grouchy was too late. Ney was carried away by enthusiasm. Our army performed prodigies of valor; and yet we lost the battle. Generals, marshals, all fought gloriously."

Lucien and Joseph, informed of the return of their brother, hastened to the Elysee. Soon the apartment was filled with all the great functionaries of the empire. Some advised one thing and some another. At seven in the morning Napoleon assembled the Council of State. The bulletin of Waterloo was then read, and Napoleon thus addressed them:

"The army is covered with glory. Desertions, misunderstandings and an inexplicable fatality have rendered unavailing the heroic exertions of our troops. Our disasters are great, but they are still repairable if my efforts are seconded. I returned to Paris to stimulate a noble impulse. If the French people rise, the enemy will be subdued. If, instead of resorting to prompt measures and making extraordinary sacrifices, time is wasted in disputes and discussions, all is lost. The enemy is in France. In eight days he will be at the gates of the capital. To save the country, it is necessary that I should be invested with vast power, with a temporary dictatorship. For the interests of all I ought to possess this power, but it will be more proper that it be conferred upon me by the chamber. I declare that I consider it indispensable that, during the present crisis, the sovereign should be invested with absolute power."

Many others advocated this view. Fouché, then the agent of the Duke of Wellington, suggested that the Chamber of Deputies would not consent to the dictatorship.

Napoleon inquired, "What is it they wish? Speak candidly. Is it my abdication they desire?"

"I fear it is so, sire," Regnault answered, sadly.

"And though it is deeply repugnant to my feelings to tell you my majesty a painful truth, yet it is my belief that, were you not to abdicate voluntarily, the Chamber of Deputies would require your abdication."

Others responded, "If the deputies will not unite with the Emperor to save France, he must save the empire by his single efforts. He must declare himself a dictator." "The nation," said the Emperor, "did not elect the Deputies to overthrow me, but to support me. Woe to them if the presence of the French soil do not arouse their energy and their patriotism. Whatever course they may adopt, I shall be supported by the people and the army. The fate of the Chamber is very uncertain—depends upon my will. Were I to pronounce their doom, they would all be sacrificed. They are playing an artful game. No matter; I have no need to resort to stratagem. I have right on my side. The patriotism of the people, their antipathy to the Bourbons, their attachment to my person, all these circumstances still afford immense resources, if we know how to profit by them."

The Chambers were now in session. The majority of them thought that if Napoleon would abdicate, the allies would sheathe the

sword. Resolutions suggesting this were passed. La Fayette introduced them. He afterwards regretted it bitterly, stating that the restoration of the empire under the heir Napoleon was the only hope of France. John Adams was equally clear upon this point. He says: "La Fayette was wrong. The Emperor was the true rallying point. The Deputies and the country should have stuck to him after the defeat of Waterloo."

As Napoleon read these resolutions, he said: "I ought to have dismissed the men before I left Paris. I foresaw this. These factious fire-brands will ruin France. I can measure the full extent of the evil. I must reflect on what is to be done. If necessary I will abdicate."

He then dismissed the council. All Paris was in terrible tumult. A countless throng of the populace surged around the Elysee, shouting Vive l'Empereur. Lucien said to the Emperor: "Look at these people. They see in you alone hope for themselves and their country. Listen to their cries. They call you for arms. They supplicate you to lead them. It is the same throughout France.—Will you abandon France to the foreigner and the throne to the factions?"

Napoleon paced the floor in anguish of perplexity. "Am I," said he, "more than man to bring into agreement with me five hundred deputies. Am I a miserable factionist to kindle a fruitless civil war? No, never! I persuade the chambers to adopt a wise course. I can do nothing better. With them I can do everything. Without them I cannot do much for my own interest, but without them I cannot save the country. Go and convince them. But I forbid you to harangue this people who are asking for arms. I am ready to try anything for France, nothing for myself."

"His position," says Caulaincourt, "is unexampled in history. He had but to say the word, and the crowds who surrounded him would have annihilated the traitors."

Again the demand came from the chambers that he should abdicate. "All is lost!" said Napoleon. "The Allies will not treat. They will dictate terms and they must be accepted."

No writer was ever more enamored against Napoleon than Lamartine. "History," says he, "owes this justice to Napoleon, that he constantly, both on his return and on his fall, refused to form an army of the populace against the nation. He preferred falling with dignity rather than to raise himself by such auxiliaries. Caesar always, but never Gracchus; born for empire, but not for the turbulence of factions."

Thus passed the day. The perplexity of Napoleon and his friends was inexhaustible. Many of the most prominent men with intense anxiety amounting to anguish, urged him to seize dictatorial power. The deputies, after a stormy debate, sent the following words to the Emperor: "The war in which France is again involved, affects the nation much less than the Emperor. The Allies have proclaimed peace to France and war against Napoleon alone. Peace can consequently be immediately secured for France, if the Emperor will once more sacrifice himself to save his country."

The Emperor replied to his friends, saying: "I can do nothing alone. The nation is informed that I am the only obstacle to peace. The time is too short to enable me to enlighten its judgment. I am required to sacrifice myself. I am willing to do so. I did not come to France for the purpose of kindling domestic feuds."

Then pacing the floor, he dictated to Lucien his abdication. "I offer myself," he said, "in sacrifice, to the hatred of the enemies of France. May they prove sincere in their declarations, and hate only my person! My political life is ended."—Abdication.

THE FIFTEEN-INCH GUNS AGAIN.—It is known that Captain Ericsson is engaged in building for the naval service several Monitors, or iron-clad war boats with revolving turrets, designed to work very heavy pieces and to be perfectly invulnerable. One, the Passaic, has been launched and made a trial trip some days ago, which was reported by the papers as somewhat a failure. The plan was to have the turret so arranged that a fifteen-inch gun could be fired from a port-hole in such a way that the gun itself should not protrude to form a mark for the enemy. The result was that the recoil of the gun placed so much space between the port-hole and the mouth of the piece before the entire charge was expended that the concussion within the turret was so terrible and the smoke so troublesome that it was not only impossible to work the gun, but came near destroying the turret. It was given out that these boats were a failure, or so that the turret should be so arranged that the gun itself should not protrude to form a mark for the enemy. The result was that the recoil of the gun placed so much space between the port-hole and the mouth of the piece before the entire charge was expended that the concussion within the turret was so terrible and the smoke so troublesome that it was not only impossible to work the gun, but came near destroying the turret. It was given out that these boats were a failure, or so that the turret should be so arranged that the gun itself should not protrude to form a mark for the enemy. The result was that the recoil of the gun placed so much space between the port-hole and the mouth of the piece before the entire charge was expended that the concussion within the turret was so terrible and the smoke so troublesome that it was not only impossible to work the gun, but came near destroying the turret. 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Dutch Flat Enquirer.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1863.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BAYER is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city may be transacted. B. H. HARRIS is the authorized agent for the Enquirer for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF ENGAGING in other business offers the Enquirer printing establishment for sale at a low figure. The office is well stocked with newspaper and job materials and has one of the largest and best power presses. Possession given on the 15th of May. For further particulars apply by letter, or otherwise to Dutch Flat, Nov. 20, 1862—J. E. BOEST.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR passed off pleasantly in our town, both being properly observed. On the evening of the 25th Mr. Seffens gave a soiree at his hotel. The attendance was large, and everything passed off satisfactorily. On the evening of the 1st Mr. Shoemaker gave a soiree at his (the Union) hotel. All the beauty and fashion were there—more than could really be accommodated conveniently. The best of feeling prevailed. It takes Shoemaker and his lady to entertain a company to their entire satisfaction; and then, they don't forget those nice things which were to brace the inner man; they are so soothing to one's corporate propensities—that's what ails us.

MORE THEIVING.—Between the hours of 8 and 9 on Friday evening of last week, the cabin of James Donahy (better known as "Uncle Jimmy") was broken open by some unscrupulous vagabond who succeeded in getting away, without being detected, with one eight-inch Colt's revolver, three pair of blankets, one carpet sack containing a considerable amount of wearing apparel and a twenty dollar gold piece. He must be a mean thief who will rob "Uncle Jimmy."

We have repeatedly warned our citizens to be on the alert for these pests; and should they be so fortunate as to catch one of them, to "mete out summary justice at once. If this plan would be adopted we should soon get rid of this gang of night-hawks.

WATER.—The miners will have no more cause for complaining on account of water this season. It has been mild and raining steadily for the past week. The ditches and flumes are beginning to fill rapidly. Several companies have already commenced washing. Although the season was late, and miners grumbling, a number of companies are not yet prepared for work. They will all, however, be ready in a few days.

FIVE DOLLAR REWARD.—Mr. H. Seimon, barber on Main st., advertises the above reward for the apprehension of the person or persons who amuse themselves by carrying off his signs, etc. This is small business for men to be engaged in, and if boys are the perpetrators, they should be taught to do better in the future. Where is the watchman, that such violations can be practiced in the heart of the town?

"BAD WIND THAT BLOWS NO GOOD."—This trite saying is frequently verified, and more particularly with those who have strong and bitter personal or political enemies; it has been brought to our mind by the fact, that Mr. Anderson, who was so uncourtly treated in this place by a few blackguards, through the instigation of a contemptible puppy—receiving a present of half an interest in a rich lead of copper. May the mine yield enough to aid him from the malignant shafts of those whose brains are too shallow to accord free speech; and may they be compelled to apply to him for material to understand the lofty principles of a government sustained by a free people. Selah!

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—The examination of candidates for admission to the bar of Michigan took place in the Supreme Court, at Detroit, in November last. The following persons, having passed a rigid and entirely satisfactory examination, were admitted: Brady E. Backus, George W. Parks and Thaddeus K. Gillett.

We take pleasure in referring to the success of our friends in the far off East. Each of the above named gentlemen, without doubt, have friends and, perhaps, relatives in this State who, on reading this notice, would experience a thrill of joy and satisfaction; and especially is this the case with our much esteemed and worthy friend, Mr. J. C. Parks, whose junior brother was one of the successful candidates. By diligent study combined with good application, he has won for himself an enviable position, and will rank among the first lawyers of the State of Michigan.

MORTALITY IN THE U. S.—The table of mortality in the United States from June 1, 1859, to May 31, 1860, shows a grand total of 393,609, of which number 20,115 were caused by violence. The proportion by sexes are: Male, 207,727; Female, 185,879. The greatest mortality occurred in the month of May, there having died in that month, males, 21,438; females, 19,441; and the least was in November, being but 13,220 males, and 11,333 females.

CALIFORNIA HUNDRED.—The following telegram was received by the Alta. It should be a source of gratification to every Californian to know that one hundred of her brave sons have landed in safety upon the Atlantic side in good health and spirits and are "eager for the fray."

New York, January 3, 1863.
Received at San Francisco Jan. 3, 7 P. M.
Colonel D. W. C. Thompson; California's "Hundred" came through all right. They will go on to Boston to-morrow.

J. SEWELL REED, Captain.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL TO NEVADA.—Mr. E. B. Hopkinson, our enterprising expressman, has the contract for and is carrying the mails regularly, according to specifications, between Dutch Flat and Nevada, via Little York, You Bet and Red Dog. The necessity of this post-route has long been felt in this section.

LARGE RADISH.—Mr. Heyman brought into our office a radish grown upon Zerr's Ranch about eight miles from town, which weighed 74 pounds, measured in circumference 16 1/2 inches, and in length 17 inches. Who can beat this specimen of the genus Raphanus?

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE.—The Putnam (N. Y.) Free Press states that Daniel Drew is about to erect at Carmel an educational college and endow it with the munificent sum of \$500,000. The building will be located on the ridge at the west side of Lake Geneva.

U. S. CENSUS.—To the Hon. M. S. Latham are we indebted for Ex. Doc. No. 116, the eighth census of the United States.

The President's "Ipsa Dixit."

WASHINGTON, January 1st.

Whereas, On the 22d of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, commanding, among other things, the following to wit: That on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free, and the Executive branch of the Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom; and that the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, issue a proclamation designating the States, or part of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in Congress by members chosen thereby by a majority of the qualified voters of such State, shall, in the absence of countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, or the people thereof, is not in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in time of actual rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure, for the repression of said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, 1863, and in accordance with my purpose to publish a proclamation at a period of a hundred days from the date of the first above mentioned order, do designate as the States or parts of States therein, the people whereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas; Texas; Louisiana, excepting the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans; Mississippi; Alabama; Florida; Georgia; South Carolina; North Carolina; Virginia, excepting the forty-eight counties designated as Western Virginia and the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the city of Norfolk and Portsmouth, which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued. And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the designated States and parts of States, are and henceforth shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons; and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

Upon this sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution as a military necessity, I may necessarily, and justly, judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 1st day of January, A. D. 1863, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.
By Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

It appears from the foregoing that the President has fulfilled his sacred pledge to his proselytes. He has issued his counter-part to the Emancipation Proclamation. He said, and carefully computing the time, that one hundred days after the issuance of this memorable document on the 22d of Sept. 1862, he would designate the portions of States in rebellion against the United States on that day which should be subject to the stringency of his mandates. He assumes, or at least would have the world believe, that he holds supreme control over the entire United States, or States of North America, *de facto*, by declaring all property antagonistic to his opinion and interest, and without his grasp, confiscated to the Federal Government, as a "Military necessity." In this profound declaration, Mr. Lincoln, like all of his admirers, never gave the result of such a course their candid consideration. They declare an absolute law over all States or territories where there is no allegiance; and their assumption against foreign intervention falls to the ground upon the simple fact of an attempt at dictation as to what the civil or military code should be in Nations, States or Territories, save their own. Common sense forbids it. The Constitution denies it.

In this declaration he only enumerates eight States entire and two proportionately; the proportionate States are Virginia and Louisiana. We would like to know, and would ask of the abolition press, what is to be done with the other five States South of Mason and Dixon's line? Surely Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Maryland will not submit to such dictatorial power if it were in their power to avert it. That these five States, together with the two fractional parts of States, form no unimportant part of the present rebellion, there is no question; and only that they severally, because of their geographical position, have been compelled to succumb, quite a different State of affairs would now exist. There is not the slightest pretext can be given for absorbing their ties with the Union but the dictatorial powers evinced by the Executive in direct conflict with the Constitution and other fundamental laws of our Nation.

Can this proclamation take effect? This question is phasing from man to man every minute in the day. In accordance with all precedent, it can not, in the sense it was intended. The leaders and promulgators of this destructive policy know that it can not; and now seek, instead of themselves combating with honorable foes to "pit the negro" against their white brethren. They offer extra inducements to their black brethren, by saying they will be "received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service," thereby making them the equals in every respect, to the white soldier.

This is one of the results of the "Nigger Worship" faith, upon which, *his Majesty*, *his Majesty*, *his Majesty*, invokes the assistance of Almighty God. What sacrilege!

This is not the entire gist of the proclamation. We are inclined to give much credit to the London Times for a well merited stricture upon the President's Emancipation proclamation. This paper said it was well calculated to incite servile insurrection; to cause an uprising of the slave against his master, finding their own incompetency, was the only method by which this rebellion could be brought to a close. The Times infers, by this article, that the heads of the Federal Government are imbecile and wanton under this assumption. They claim that no such power was ever called into requisition in civilized warfare; and that a Nation claiming universal freedom and protection of mankind to all the oppressed, should be the last to stimulate the negro to slaughter the whites, (men, women and chil-

dren) where Federal arms cannot reach. Lincoln has the same right to declare to the world of Russia that he will, and will be offered by the government under whose control they were legally held, they would be upheld in the employment of any means to secure their own ends. How far would such a declaration tend toward meeting the ends of Justice?

Our Government has been pleased to find fault with other powers for making demonstrations towards intervention, without any favorable result, not thinking, at the same time, she was in the same category. It has always been a conceded fact, that when any one people declare for themselves the right to govern, and this people hold that right, firmly and successfully, for a reasonable length of time, they claim the right of recognition as a self-sustaining belligerent power. This right has never been denied by any nation upon earth, and why should we? England, France, Russia and Spain so regard it, and why not we. This great universe is but a wheel within a wheel, and the great mechanic, the devisor and constructor, will see that no broken cog shall stop its evolutions.

THE FIRST SPEECH OF THE SESSION.—While the House was in Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, December 8th, a correspondent to the Union says: Richardson of Illinois made an attack upon that document, which has the distinction of being the first set speech of the present session of Congress. He said that the message was remarkable for what it did not say—that it had omitted all mention of the brave soldiers, etc., etc., and that it was all for the negro—nothing for the white man. He said that seas of blood and millions of treasure had been wasted for the negro, and that if the people asked what hope there was of a restored Union, the President replied that if his favorite plan were carried out peace may return in thirty-seven years. He further said that the President had purposely hindered the progress of the war that his emancipation proclamation might see light, and he intimated that the failure of the campaign of the Peninsula was due to that cause alone, and in reviewing at some length the late military events, he said that McClellan was removed solely because he would not endorse the President's Proclamation, and not because there was any military necessity for a change. He said that the dominant party has violated the Constitution as it is, etc., and that the Courts would bring them up with a round turn by and by. Richardson is a tall, well-made man, about fifty years of age; florid in complexion, with a long, high head and thick, but loud voice. He grows very red in the face while vociferating his speech, and is perpetually loosening his cravat, as though he apprehended asphyxiation. With all his faults, he is the best of his party, however.

MILITARY ABSENTEES.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Nashville, makes statements in regard to absent officers and soldiers from General Bull's army, on the authority of the general consolidated report of November 15th, which will surprise the public. The absentees are:

Commissioned officers absent by authority..... 1,183
Enlisted men absent..... 25,294
Total..... 26,477

A regiment of officers absent! Twenty-six regiments of soldiers absent! The corresponding adds that those absent without leave are:

Commissioned officers..... 123
Enlisted men..... 6,361
Total..... 6,484

The whole number of absentees on November 15th, was about 33,000. The Tribune correspondent adds that "the largest number of these absentees were granted furloughs without leave, showing astonishing laxity of discipline." And still worse, the pay of these 33,000 was going on just the same as if they had been doing duty. Why does not the Secretary of war stop the pay of every officer and soldier who is not sick, while he is absent from duty? This would at least save the tax payers a large sum and have the effect to restrain the tendency to absenteeism.

THE ARRESTS IN TULARE.—It will be remembered that three men were arrested in Tulare county, some time since, charged with shooting for Jeff. Davis and Stonewall Jackson. Judge Cutler, who was with them, testified as follows:

John Cutler being duly sworn, says: I am a physician. I have resided in Tulare county for ten years. I have been County Judge of Tulare for two terms. I have been a delegate to the last two Union Conventions in Tulare county. I was at camp Babbitt on the evening of December 20th, 1862. I was looking at the soldiers parade. I saw David Fine, Smith Fine and Pless. Work at the same place at that time. I stopped immediately next to them. David Fine was on horseback, a little drinking. Smith Fine and Work were in a wagon drawn by two horses. David Fine struck the team with a whip and it started off in a run for home. He running along with the wagon whooping at the team to make it run. The Fines continued running up the lane from the camp as the soldiers were going. During all this time, neither at the camp, or in the lane leading from the camp, did I either see or hear David Fine, or Pless. Work, or Smith Fine, cry out the name of Jeff. Davis, Stonewall Jackson, or any other political leader, or make any political cry of any kind, or insult any soldier, or any person whatever, by word or gesture; and I do moreover further swear that I was arrested about ten minutes thereafter by a troop of cavalry and brought back to Camp Babbitt, and ordered to the guard house by Capt. McLaughlin.

It serves them right; they ought to be in better luck. If they had no better sense, even though their sympathies were with the South, than to burrah for Davis and Jackson in a State like California, and particularly in the vicinity where a large body of Uncle Sam's troops were exercising. Every citizen who would be guilty of similar indiscretion deserves the same fate.

THE EARLIEST NEWSPAPER.—The oldest newspaper appearing to be periodical, is one which was offered for sale with the Libri C. election on the 25th of July last, and of which there is a duplicate in the British Museum. Its title is "Zeitung aus Hispanien und Italien." (New Tidings from Spain and Italy), "black letter, 4 leaves 4to. Mense, Februarii, 1534." The description of this in the catalogue, is as follows: "A gazette of excessive rarity which appears to have been printed at Nuremberg. It contains the first news of the discovery of Peru, and has remained unknown to all the bibliographers we have been able to consult. In it is announced that the governor of Panama (Panama) in the Indies, has written to his Majesty (the Emperor Charles V.) that a ship had arrived from Peru with a letter from the regent Francisco Pizarro (Pizarro) stating that he had embarked and seized the country; that with two hundred Spaniards (infantry and cavalry) he had embarked that he had arrived at the land of a great lord named Cuzco, who had refused peace and attacked him; that the Spaniards had been victorious, and had seized 5,000 captives (pieces of gold), and 20,000 marks of silver; that they had drawn two millions in gold from the land of Cuzco, etc., etc."

This is by nine months the earliest document known regarding the conquest of Peru.—Hist. Magazine.

STATE NEWS.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, says the Union of the 31st, member of the Legislature elected from Calaveras county, died at the house of Mrs. O'Brien, in San Francisco, on the morning of the 30th of December, ult., of consumption, at the age of twenty-five years. He was a native of St. John, Newfoundland, came to this State about seven years ago, and commenced business as a druggist at Georgetown, El Dorado county, whence he removed to Calaveras county. He took a deep interest in the politics of the State, being a Democrat of the Broderick school and an ardent friend and supporter of the Federal Union. He was a member of the Legislature of 1862, where he was somewhat distinguished himself by joining heart and soul in the movement for the formation of the Union party and by taking the leading part in the impeachment and removal of Judge James H. Hardy. As a legislator he was able and zealous, and exerted great influence, in spite of his acute sufferings from the fall disease which has terminated his life, and which had even then progressed so far that he was only able to speak in a hoarse whisper. He was well educated, and universally beloved for his amiable and generous disposition, and his estimable social qualities. He had been prostrated for several weeks prior to his death, but only a few days previously had so far regained his strength as to walk out of doors. In accordance with his own desire, the remains of the deceased were brought to the city yesterday from San Francisco for interment in the Legislative plot at the City Cemetery. His remains will lay in state to-day at the Assembly Chamber, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., at which hour the funeral will take place. On Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., the remains of the deceased were taken to St. Mary's Church at San Francisco, where the funeral rites were administered by Father King. From the church they were conveyed to the Sacramento boat accompanied by the following named pall bearers: Senators McCullough, Perkins, Lewis and Oulton, and Assemblymen, Barstow, Wright, Rider, Ames, O'Brien and Irwin. The body was accompanied to this city by T. B. Shannon, H. Farley, M. Kenney, Martin Rowan, P. H. Daly and J. B. McGowan.

A FEW days ago four Mexicans broke into the cabin of the Chinese miners at French Bar, on the Stanislaus river, shot one of the Chinamen, hung another and robbed them of about \$75 worth of dust. Early on the morning of the 17th inst., the Chinamen who packs for the well known firm of Sing O. Sing, at Chinese Camp, was robbed of two horses and their packs, by a band of Mexicans, on the trail between Chinese Camp and Wood's Creek. A number of the citizens of the latter place went in pursuit of the robbers but could not find them.

It is reported says the Solano Herald, that the squatters on the Suscol Ranch, to the number of seventy, were called together on Saturday last, at the house of their leader, Col. Sam. Fowler, in American Canon. The object of the meeting was not transpired, but they marched to a place where an expected Sheriff's sale was to come off, which not taking place, the Settler's League was dismissed without any further demonstration.

On the Hughes claim at Quail Hill, near Copopolis, Calaveras county, specimens of rock have been found presenting the appearance of clinker, a substance found in forges and furnaces, in which stone coal has been burnt. In this strange looking substance are embedded small globules of gold, showing clearly that the whole substance has been molten by subterranean heat.

The Visalia Delta learns that a band of Indians, whose headquarters are about 100 miles east of San Bernardino, have in their possession two American girls, one aged about six and the other about ten years. The Indians say they purchased the girls from Colorado Indians, and will sell them cheap.

REPEATED efforts have been made to import golden pheasants into this country, but without success heretofore. Capt. Stannard, of the steamship Scotland, has the credit of bringing over from Japan a live pair of the birds, of magnificent plumage.

On Tuesday, December 30th, N. P. Turner and John McCune, both residents of Brown's Flat, Tuolumne county, in company with a couple of surgeons, proceeded over the river into Calaveras county, and fired two shots at each other, without either being hurt, when the seconds interfered and caused a reconciliation, and all parties returned.

A TEAMSTER residing at Red Bluff, while on his way home from Waverlyville, on Saturday week, was met by a highwayman, who presented a revolver and ordered him to stand and deliver. Fortunately the teamster had sent his freight money by express, and had only about \$60 in his purse, which he handed over.

New lodes of astonishing richness have been struck in Slate Range district, near Los Angeles. Specimens assay \$7,000 to the ton. News from the Colorado district is encouraging; rich quartz lodes of both silver and gold have lately been discovered.

Two fine fir trees, planted at Alcazar Island about a year since, are growing beautifully, in spite of the draft of wind through the Golden Gate, which is popularly supposed to be sufficiently powerful to blow all the hair off the top of a man's head in three weeks.

On Saturday last the account of the capture of the Ariel, amounting to about one hundred words, was telegraphed from San Francisco to New York in just ten minutes.

B. F. KENDALL, editor of the Olympia Overland Press, having been struck lately by one Horace Howe, for a charge made in his paper, shot him. It is feared the wound will prove fatal.

GENERAL Wright has revoked his order prohibiting the transmission, through the United States mails, of the Mountain Democrat.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad track is being extended several blocks below R street, the steamer landing having also been removed in that direction, owing to obstructions in the river.

DURING the past year, 113 divorce suits have been instituted in the Fourth and Twelfth District Courts, San Francisco—85 by wives and 28 by husbands.

In 1770 California had no sheep, and only 200 cattle and 300 horses—now it has 1,000,000 head of cattle, 300,000 horses, and over 100,000 sheep. The steamer Paul Pry was got off the rocks on Christmas, and taken to Mare Island for repairs. The loss of the accident will be comparatively trifling.

D. O. MCCARTY, proprietor of the Sonora Flag, shot and killed John Davis, on Christmas night.

A RICH gold and silver mine was discovered in the mountains, near San Jose, last week.

Wm. Worsley, of San Francisco, committed suicide last Friday, by taking laudanum.

Das Muster der Ehen.

Ein rares Beispiel will ich singen
Wobei die Welt erstaunen wird
Dass alle Ehen Zwietracht bringen
Glaubt jeder, aber jeder irrt.
Ich sah das Muster aller Ehen:
Still we die stillest untereucht.
O' dass sie keine mehr sehen
Der mich zum frechen Lügner macht.
Und gleichwohl war die Frau kein Engel
Und der Gemahl kein Heiliger
Es hatte jedes seine Menge.
Denn niemand ist von allen leer.

Doch sollte mich ein Spötter fragen
Wie diese Wunder möglich sind!
Der Mann war taub, die Frau war blind.
Der Mann war taub, die Frau war blind.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE
Dutch Flat, Jan. 1, 1863.

Asbury Richard	Johnson J J
Armstrong Jas	Jordan J S
Bauer E	Kawai Mahoe
Bouchard Sam'l	Kinsley J F
Bradford Alden	Kirkcaldy Wm
Brown Adam	Leach Albert
Cooper Alonzo	Morgan Edw
Coll H S	Murphy John
Caillias Joseph	Murhead John
Cody Michael	Oldell Kate Mrs
Coffin I T	Patrick D B
Coleman Mr	Priest James
Contra J M	Platzek Wm
Devinna Wm	Platt Wm B
Edgler G W	Ross Wm D
Finigan Michael	Rowland Thos
Frye A	Simonds Melvin
Franklin J	Spring J S
Giffin Josiah	Stokes Mrs Wm
Griffin Oliver	Smith Josiah B
Goding A	Sexton B C
Harcom J C	Stafford G W
Hughes John	Teal John
Johns Geo	White Freeman J
Jones Leonard	

C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

County Treasurer's Monthly Statement, of the Month Ending January 3d, 1863.

Amount of cash receipts for County purposes.....\$29,379 88
Amount of cash receipts for State purposes.....21,600 19
Total amount of cash received during the month from all sources.....\$1,189 97
AMOUNT PAID OUT OF EACH COUNTY FUND FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.....

General Fund.....	\$1,861 56
Redemption.....	88 16
Hospital.....	480 25
School.....	60 00
Do Districts.....	1,113 16
Indian Districts.....	814 94
Indian.....	60 00
County Judge's Fund.....	60 00
Do Clerk's.....	134 96
Total amount paid out for County purposes.....	4,496 63
Amount paid the State.....	20,065 00

AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN EACH OF THE COUNTY FUNDS.....

General Fund.....	\$31,696 61
Redemption.....	2,550 48
School.....	4,502 17
Do Districts.....	428 03
Do.....	5,710 95
Indian Districts.....	120 84
Indian.....	27 60
County Judge's Fund.....	156 24
Do Clerk's Fund.....	195 97
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the County.....	\$47,439 50
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the State.....	\$1,355 19
Total amount of outstanding registered County Warrants.....	\$399 83

E. M. BANVARD, Treasurer.
Audited, January 3d, 1863.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, at a regular meeting of said Board, held at the Court House, on Thursday evening, Dec. 25th, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of human events to take from our midst a friend and brother, who, by his walk and conversation, gave evidence of the controlling influence of the moral teachings of our Order; and whose general deportment, becoming in accordance with their requirements, deserves at our hands a testimonial of our approval.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, A. W. HAWY, we acknowledge the loss of a brother whose deportment has been that of a complying Odd Fellow, and a good citizen. That while we are filled with sorrow at his death, we cannot but recognize the workings of that mysterious Providence which is acknowledged to be for the best—For He doeth all things wisely and well. And we sincerely implore the Great Ruler of all things that the lesson thus taught us may not be lost upon the living, but may point the way of life and prepare for the attainment of more light when the curtain shall be drawn aside and our view become cloudless and immortal like his.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the brother and relations of our deceased brother, in their bereavement and affliction.

S. M. Jamison, A. Bickford, D. E. Hiest, Committee.

C. B. Houser, Rec. Sec'y.

MARRIED.

On Oon Creek, January 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Burdett, Mr. J. F. COX to Miss MARY JANE CARPENTHER.

BORN.

At Last Chance, Placer county, Dec. 21st, a son to Mr. W. L. Kilbourn.

At Auburn, Jan. 1st, 1863, the wife of Mr. Henry Walker, of a son.

At Lincoln, December 20th, the wife of James M. Nagel, of a son.

DIED.

At Gold Hill, N. T., Dec. 29, William H. Brown, a native of New York, aged 26 years. New York papers please copy.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1863, issued out of the court of J. B. Currier, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 7, County of Placer and State of California, in a judgment rendered on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1862, in favor of Hall & Lyon and against Scott & Co., composed of J. Winfield Scott, J. Spurrhawk, J. Dunsmuir, et al., for the sum of one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy cents, and for costs of suit taxed at twenty-seven dollars and eighty cents, I have levied on and will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of Hall & Lyon's brick store in Iowa Hill.

On Thursday, January 23d, A. D. 1863, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said Scott & Co. had on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1862, in and to the following described property, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of mining claims situated on Indian canon, in said county, township and State, and known as the Scott, Spurrhawk & Co.'s claims, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the foot of the Red Rock flume, and running thence, up said canon, 3000 feet, more or less, and embracing the bed of said canon, to, and adjoining the claims owned by J. Miller, Barney Hight, et al., together with the Red Rock flume, dam, cabin, tools, fixtures and appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging. All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

J. B. CARPENTHER, Constable, Township No. 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FRIDAY is not authorized to transact any business for the Lost Camp butcher shop, after the 3d day of January 1863.

L. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Lost Camp, January 2d, 1863—1m

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID TO any one who will produce the party or parties that have been in the habit of carrying off my signs, etc., for the past two weeks; or for furnishing such information as will lead to their detection.

Jan. 8-1t
J. E. BOEST, Proprietor.
Dutch Flat, January 8, 1863—1m

\$5 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID TO any one who will produce the party or parties that have been in the habit of carrying off my signs, etc., for the past two weeks; or for furnishing such information as will lead to their detection.

Jan. 8-1t
H. SEIMON, Barber.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following directory is carefully compiled and will be kept standing as a ready reference for persons wishing to know where and with whom they can deal most satisfactorily. It is a key to the advertisements in the ENQUIRER of the various firms and business houses in Dutch Flat, which furnishes the desired information at a glance. This directory is intended to benefit those seeking such information and those who advertise their stock in trade:

Blue Cat, James Shoemaker, proprietor, Main st., next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex. office.

II. C. HARVEY & CO., Main st., above the Golden Eagle Saloon.

Dutch Flat, Henry Runckle, proprietor, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st.

George Ebert, proprietor, corner Sacramento and Main streets.

Union, Fred Grohs, proprietor, Main street, near the brewery.

J. M

The Battle near Murfreesboro.

Nashville, Jan. 1, 1863.

General Rosecrans' army, numbering forty thousand effective men, with a hundred pieces of artillery, skirmished all the way to the battle field, the enemy resisting stubbornly. The whole of Tuesday was spent by our forces strongly posted on a bend of Stone's river, on the west side, his flanks resting on Murfreesboro. The center of the advantage of high ground, with a dense growth of cedar, marking completely their position, which gave them the advantage of a cross-fire. During the night dispositions were made to attack the enemy in the morning. After dark the enemy were reported moving upon Murfreesboro, obviously to attack our right. This corresponded with the wishes of Rosecrans, who instructed McCook to hold the enemy in check while the left wing would be thrown into Murfreesboro behind the enemy. At daybreak on the 31st of December, everything appeared working well. The battle opened on the right, and by seven o'clock ominous sounds indicated a fire was approaching the left. The fight raged furiously for some time and the fire continued to approach on the right with alarming rapidity, extending to the center; and it was clear the right was about to break. The enemy had compelled us to make a complete change of front at that moment, six batteries opened on the rebels, who began to give way, and were driven back a mile. Our whole line advanced, the enemy again made formidable demonstrations upon our left, while they prepared for another onslaught on the right. Meanwhile orders had been issued to move our left on the enemy, but before the left had time to execute them the enemy again burst upon our center with awful fury, and it again began to break. Rosecrans' division was thrown into the breach, and the enemy again retreated hastily into the dense thicket. Again they assailed our right, and again were driven back. By this time the number of struggles was formidable, and the prospects rather discouraging; but then, as if by magic, the combined General ordered every part of the field, and seemed confident of success. Early in the day we were severely embarrassed by the enterprise of the rebel cavalry, who made serious dashes upon a portion of McCook's ammunition and transportation train, capturing a number of wagons and artillery stores. Ammunition was alarmingly scarce. At one time it was announced that not a single wagon load could be found. Some of our batteries were quiet on that account. This misfortune was caused by the capture of McCook's train.

About two o'clock the battle had shifted from the right to the left. The enemy, discovering the impossibility of succeeding in his main design, had suddenly massed his forces on the left, crossing the river or moving under cover of the high bluffs from the right. The fight raged with unrelenting fury for some length of time, when the rebels were checked by our murderous fire of both musketry and artillery. The scene at this period was magnificently terrible. The whole battle was in full view, the enemy displaying right and left and bringing up their batteries in the style, and our own vomiting smoke and iron missiles upon them with awful fury, and our gallant fellows moving to the front with unflinching courage or lying flat on their faces to escape the rebel fire until the moment for action. Solid shot, shell and Minnie balls rattled about like hail. Rosecrans, himself, was incessantly exposed. His Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. Grosche, had his head taken off by a round shot, and the blood splattered the General and some of the Staff. Three Orders were killed not ten feet from the General, and five or six horses in his staff and escort were struck.

Between four and five o'clock the enemy, apparently exhausted by his rapid and incessant assaults, took up a position not assailable without abundant artillery, and the fire on both sides slackened—finally ceasing at 7 o'clock—the battle having raged eleven hours. The lines of life on our side, considering the terrible nature of the firing, was comparatively limited. The wounded and casualty list, including captures, will not exceed perhaps fifteen hundred, not one-fourth of whom were killed. This is attributable to the care taken to make our men die bravely. The enemy's loss must have been "several" times as great. Our losses we have to mourn the loss of several of our finest officers. When the battle closed the enemy occupied the ground which was ours in the morning, and the advantage was therefore in their favor.

Rosecrans determined to renew the battle this morning, and opened furiously with our left at dawn. The enemy, however, would not retire from our right, and the battle worked that way. At eleven o'clock matters were not very flattering to our supplies of ammunition, and a terrible fire was opened on the enemy, who began to give way. General Thomas pressing on their center and Crittenden advancing on their left.

The battle of Stone's river is not yet decided. It has continued for three days, with various vicissitudes yesterday and today. After the battle on Wednesday, December 31st, the enemy persisted in moving on our right to cut us off from Nashville, but finding it too strong, on Thursday morning, January 1st, they suddenly rushed upon the center, but were bitterly repulsed by the left of the corps commanded by Thomas, and the right of Crittenden's corps. Later in the day they fiercely assailed the right and center and were again repulsed. Both sides spent the remainder of the day in sharp skirmishing and maneuvering for positions. During the night the enemy appeared to be concentrating again upon the right. Their commands were distinctly heard in our camps, but suspecting a ruse, Rosecrans threw Bentley's brigade of Van Cleve's division across the river on our left, with supports, where they rested. About ten o'clock this morning the enemy made another formidable dash at our center, but were handsomely repulsed.

Between three and four o'clock this afternoon, a tremendous mass of the enemy was suddenly precipitated upon Bentley's brigade, and drove it, after a gallant struggle, clear back across the river. Negley's division, which has already immortalized itself, at the division of Left O. Davis, were thrown in successively. The most desperate contest of the battle ensued. Both sides seemed furiously determined to win the victory, and both threw in their artillery until nearly all the batteries of both armies were at work. The uproar of musketry and artillery was the most furious description. The whole field was soon shrouded by a pall of smoke. Our brave fellows were sadly cut up, but they marched to the assault with unflinching determination. Negley at last ordered a division to charge. The men pushed forward without faltering, and the enemy suddenly gave way. The Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania charged on the Twenty-sixth Tennessee and captured its colors. Another regiment rushed upon a battery, drove away the gunners and secured it for a trophy. General Rosecrans, in the midst of the fire and carnage, ordered an advance upon the whole line, and at dark our whole line was sweeping forward with wild enthusiasm. Darkness made it impossible to press our advantage to a conclusion. Nevertheless our left was fairly established on the east bank of the river, and our center advanced to a position heretofore held by the enemy, and our right again advanced almost to the line from which it was driven on Wednesday. Thus the decisive advantage was with us.

To-morrow morning, however, the battle will be resumed. We feel confident of ultimate victory. Our losses since Wednesday morning amount to about 4,000 killed and wounded. We have also lost a large number of prisoners.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.—The fight for the championship belt of England, between Mace and King, resulted in King's winning the belt in twenty-one rounds—Time, 38 minutes. It is stated that Mace will challenge King to fight again, as he thinks the battle was lost by accident.

CHANGE.—It is stated by a Cleveland Exchange that they are obliged now to use in that city, for change, old jack-knives, buttons, razor-strops and second-hand suspenders.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—It is reported, reliably, that there are now upwards of 100,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the country, twenty thousand of which are in Washington.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Olive Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. W. H. HILLHOUSE, N. G. W. C. RICHMOND, Rec. Sec. Jan. 6m

Mount Carmel Lodge U. D. F. & A. M. Meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Red Dog, every Friday evening. Stated meetings Friday of our preceding full moon. Transient brethren cordially invited. CHAS. M. PECK, W. M. ISAAC GILL, Secretary. dec-14

POST-OFFICE HOURS. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M. Office open on Sundays from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 12 M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail. C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

A WORD TO THE AGED.—In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits, without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We endeavor to do this. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effect. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, acts like a charm upon the spirits. For dyspepsia, oppression after eating, bilious colic, wind colic, spasms of the stomach, sick or nervous headache, chills and fever, tremors, prostration, and all the complaints special to the feeble sex, the Bitters are earnestly recommended by thousands who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere. m13-1m

Every housekeeper experiences how difficult it is in making good bread and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly light, sweet and nutritious bread, it is only necessary to use REDINGTON'S & CO.'S YEAST POWDER, which in every respect excels all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

In calling the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Young, to be found in another part of this paper, we feel we are answering the dictates of honest conviction in pointing out to suffering humanity the honest and skillful medical practitioner. It is the duty of every man, whose knowledge places it in his power, to act as a guide to those who otherwise would unwittingly take a wrong path. Throughout the length and breadth of our fair State is spread the insidious seeds of a terrible disease. No need to be thus. No need to wear out a life of pain and anguish and in the end to fill a dishonored grave. Hasten no longer unfortunate ones, but turn to the Doctor who alone can restore you, giving you in place of wasted energies and an impaired constitution, full health vigor and power.

Actuated by the wish to exert his powers to cure, he proves his honesty by the motto on his card, "I am a physician, and I will cure you." He is a man of confidence in mankind. "No Cure No Pay." The Doctor's office is No. 751 Clay St. opposite the Plaza Hotel, Plaza, San Francisco. 45

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

UNION HOTEL, (One door above the Express Office) MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT. James A. Shoemaker, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of visitors. Any number of day boarders can be accommodated. November 6, 1862.-1f

BED ROCK SALOON, MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT, GEO. L. STACOM, Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the finest Wines, Brandy, Cigars and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices. December 4, 1862.-1f

PLACER BREWERY. BOOMERANG. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best.

Wines and Liquors! Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me. J. F. MEYER. March 13th, 1862.-1f

OLD CORNER SALOON. CLEMENT UREN, Proprietor.

THIS WELL KNOWN RETREAT CONTINUES in full and successful operation. The present proprietor would invite the patronage of those partial to

Cool Lager and Fine Liquors! always on hand. A polite and attentive barkeeper constantly in attendance to supply the wants of the patrons of the house. se10-4f

HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND Barber Shop. (Opposite Golden Eagle Saloon.) MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shampooing and Shaving, by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. November 20.-2f

J. M. CHILDS, DENTIST. IS PREPARED TO PERFORM all operations pertaining to Dentistry in a first class manner. Office—On Main Street, first door above Willets store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20.-1f

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS, Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, On Saturday, January 10, At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually. FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company. FORBES & BABCOCK Agents, Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets, San Francisco. 18f

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN TIME OF HEALTH PREPARE FOR SICKNESS. It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOTT'S VILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco. dec-16m

DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES AND RESIDENCES WILL BE FOUND IN THE PAMPHLETS, GIVING EVIDENCE OF ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION, BY USING THIS MEDICINE. GIVE IT A TRIAL. REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. dec-16m.

COLDS! COUGHS!! Brown's Bronchial Troches Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any irritation or soreness of the Throat, relieve the hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and strengthen the voice of PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS. Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "slight cold" in its first stages; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box. REDINGTON & CO., Nos. 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco, General Agents. dec-16m

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE, MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT. RUDEPOHL & CO. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES, LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES. From the most celebrated Eastern manufacturers, together with an excellent supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices. Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap-3-1f

GRANITE FLOURING MILLS, FOLSON, RE-OPENED FOR BUSINESS. THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY DEPEND on the attention of the State that we have re-built our Mills and commenced business anew. Our mill is now one of the BEST IN THE STATE, containing the Best Machinery of the latest improved pattern. We can assure the public that we shall turn out as GOOD FLOUR as any mill in California, and at as REASONABLE RATES. Every person having business with the Mill will be Passed FREE over the Wire Bridge. We are prepared to do all kinds of Wheat and Grain Grinding for the public. Mountain Democrat, Placer Courier, Dutch Flat Enquirer, Union Advocate, and El Dorado Times, please copy and insert one month and send bill to Granite Mill. dec-1m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. THE CONVENIENT AND ELIGIBLE family residence on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat, at present occupied by J. H. Willis, and owned by Schoup & Scull, is offered for sale at a bargain. The premises are well supplied with water, has a large orchard filled with fruit trees and grape vines. Persons desiring a comfortable family residence can secure a good bargain in the above premises. For further particulars, apply at the Justice's office, on Sacramento street. CHAS. SCULL. Nov. 20, 1862.-3m

AUBURN DRUG STORE, SIGN OF THE BIG MORTAR, Corner of Main and Washington Streets DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded. H. HAZELL, Apothecary.

SCHUBERT & CO., MANUFACTURING BOOT MAKERS, (Opposite the Brewery.) MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that they make to order boots of all grades from a Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot. Also, made to order and warranted, the finest quality. Ladies Winter Boots. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine. DUTCH FLAT, November 20, 1862.-3m

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE, (Opposite L. Arnstein's.) Main Street, Dutch Flat, Placer County. T. J. SLOAN, Proprietor.

THIS STABLE IS NOW prepared to furnish the traveling public with the best SADDLE HORSES! To be found in the mountains. The stock at this stable have all been purchased with a view to their gentle and tractable qualities. **BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES!** Constantly kept for hire, with or without drivers. This Stable presents superior inducements to caravans and other large companies. Horse boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month at reasonable rates. nov-13-1f

LIVERY AND STAGE STABLE. Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. THOMAS MORRIS, Proprietor.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Tourists and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment. **Horses to let on Livery.** Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month, at reasonable rates. 49-1f

LUMBER! LUMBER! THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement or those in need of material to give us a call. **Sugar Pine Lumber** In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for MINING PURPOSES! We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled present better inducement for contracts. **To Builders and Contractors** Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER. J. JONES & CO. June 20, 1860. 1f

BLACKSMITHING. WILLIAM UREN HAVING COMPLETED his new and spacious Blacksmith and Wheelwright shop, is now prepared to do all kinds of work on the short notice, and in a manner by any in the establishment State. Particular attention paid to **MACHINERY.** SLEDGES, PICKS AND SHOVELS, made, repaired, and warranted. Horses, mules and oxen shod on the most approved plan. Being thankful to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity for patronage heretofore bestowed, he asks a continuance of the same, being confident he can hammer out his living to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their work. March 13, 1862.-1f

Dutch Flat Saw Mill. THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is a capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer County. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having **Reduced the Prices!** to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a little lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity. We are now receiving in the yard a large and valuable lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet. Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE. Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. 1f

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY! HENRY RUCKLE, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABLISHED Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh **Bread, Cakes and Pies** always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of **Wines, Liquors and Cigars!** and an attentive and accommodating Bar-tender always ready to attend to the spiritual wants of those who may favor him with a call. MARCH 20, 1862.-1f

UNION MARKET, Main Street, Dutch Flat, Cal. F. GHOSE, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING bought out the former proprietor desires to inform the citizens of Dutch Flat that he will constantly keep on hand, the best assortment of **FRESH BEEF, FRESH MUTTON, FRESH PORK,** And Home-made Sausage to be had in the market. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Prices reasonable. Oct. 30.-4f

MOUNTAINEER STAGE LINE ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "Mountaineer Line" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 9 A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10 1/2 A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1 1/4 P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6 1/2 A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5 1/2 P. M. This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoisville, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage Office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Poloma. Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for safety, speed and comfort. WM. HAMILTON, Proprietor. Oct. 2, 1862.-1f

GEORGE W. HEPPARD, House Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT. Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap-3-1f

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEALERS IN Stationery, Blank, School, and Miscellaneous Books, Choice Brands of Tobacco and Cigars, Genuine and Imitation Meerschaum Pipes, CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, MUSIC. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CAMPBELL, COAL OIL, LAMPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c. Subscriptions or advertisements received for any of the Sacramento or San Francisco papers.

Post Office, Main Street, Store formerly occupied by L. Gross. Dutch Flat, May 10, 1862.-1f

WM. H. HILLHOUSE, HARDWARE, Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of **STOVES, TINWARE, &c., &c.,** Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere. To other with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of **Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!** anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap-10-1f

ALEXANDER BUSWELL, PRACTICAL BOOK BINDER, Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer, 517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets, Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern. Aug. 21, 1862.-1y

SAFES! SAFES! F. TILLMAN, No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from the owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market. A large assortment on hand and to arrive. TILLMAN, 90 Battery st. 6m

NEW FIRM! BOOTS AND SHOES! MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO INFORM everybody that they have opened the largest and best selected stock of **Boots, Shoes, &c.,** ever offered to this public, which they are determined to sell at prices unprecedentedly low. Their stock has been selected expressly for this market, and all articles sold are warranted to be as represented. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Ties and Gaiters always on hand of the **Best make and quality.** A splendid article of Gum Boots and Coats. MERRIMAN & HUGHES. November 6, 1862.-1f

WIRE ROPE: IS 75 PER CENT CHEAPER! THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE—WHY, BECAUSE, Compared with any other Rope of equal strength, it is from FOUR to SIX TIMES MORE DURABLE! BECAUSE, it is FORTY per cent LIGHTER! BECAUSE, it is less than ONE-HALF the Diameter, and only ONE SIXTH of the BULK! BECAUSE, it is FIVE TIMES the strength of the same size of the HEMP ROPE! BECAUSE, it does not STRETCH or SHRINK, in dry or wet weather! BECAUSE, it does not ADSORB WATER, and double its original WEIGHT! BECAUSE, it is as PLIABLE as the other rope of equal strength.

Wire Rope is the ONLY KIND of Rope that can be used to ADVANTAGE, for Hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes, for long Pump Ropes, Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, &c., &c. Those who have once given our Wire Ropes a trial, will USE NO OTHER, at any price. Circulars giving scales of weights and strengths, prices, testimonials, &c., will be forwarded by addressing the manufacturers, or their agents throughout the State. A. S. HALLIDIE & CO., oct 16-3m 412 Clay Street, San Francisco.

TONSorial. Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

H. SIEMON WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the citizens of this place that having secured the services of one of the best barbers in the State, and having refitted his shop with new furniture, etc., is now prepared to serve all who may call upon him in a truly artistic style. Possessing greater facilities than heretofore for the accommodation of customers, he feels confident in giving entire satisfaction to all who patronize him. **Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, etc.** H. SIEMON, Proprietor. June 19.-1f

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED! DR. D. W. STRONG, Druggist and Pharmaceutist, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

Has just received at the Dutch Flat Drug Store a large and well selected Stock of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, ECLECTIC AND PATENT MEDICINES, TRUSSES, SUSPENSORIES, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, COMBS, DRUSHES, STATUETTES, FINE CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c. Also: WHITE LEAD, CAMPHENE, GLASS, PUTTY, VARNISHES and PAINTS. Besides a large assortment of the new COAL OIL, Lamps and Kerosene Lamp Chimneys. All of which will be disposed of **FOR CASH** As cheap if not cheaper than at any other establishment in the county. All the Goods are of the BEST QUALITY, and have been selected with a great care, and purchasers can therefore rely upon obtaining a good article at a less cost than a POOR article would be sold for elsewhere. CALL AND SEE. June 5, 1861. 1f

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

This celebrated preparation has stood the test of six years with the California public—who are justly considered as a community the most intelligent in the world—during which period we are proud to say it has given more satisfaction—it has become the household remedy for Californians particularly, who, from much exposure, bad food, imperfect shelter and irregular habits, suffer more from

RHEUMATISM Than any community in the world; and we are safe in saying that as a rule, California Rheumatism cannot be cured thoroughly without the use of **HALL'S SARSAPARILLA.** It is the only preparation that will cure Rheumatism, as thousands can testify who have tried the medicines of the best Doctors in the country, without receiving any benefit therefrom. It all cases it gives immediate relief when taken as per directions on the bottle.

F E M A L E S In delicate health would do well to try the virtues of this remedy, as it incurs a peculiar beneficial influence upon the vascular system not obtained by any other remedy. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engenders a long train of diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Blisters and Pimples on the face and body, Humors, Pustules, Sores, Tumors, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Swelled Neck, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Chronic Sore Eyes, Gout, Cancer, Enlargement of the Ovaries, and disease of the Heart, are cured by the renovating action of this truly valuable medicine. It acts like a charm, purifying the blood of all morbid and corrupt matter, and at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Salt Rheum will positively yield to the medicinal powers of this remedy, in conjunction with Hall's Rosemary Cerate, it has cured cases of over twenty years standing, the disease covering nearly the whole surface of the body.

MERCURIAL DISEASES and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottle of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's SARSAPARILLA, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and the remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE With a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person, by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with **HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.**

Imitations. Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy, hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's SARSAPARILLA contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere for \$1, and by the proprietors, **R. HALL & CO.,** se10-6m 581 and 583 Clay St., San Francisco.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, SANSOME STREET, Opposite the American Theater, San Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR, Proprietor. THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT, which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests. **THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE** is well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all parts of the house. BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families. Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers. my33-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

AMERICAN HOTEL, AND— **GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.** Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS, Proprietor. THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accommodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town, and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place. The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines. April 17.-1f

BLANKS! BLANKS! AN EXCELLENT assortment of Legal Blanks just printed at the Enquirer office, such as DEEDS, MORTGAGES, SUMMONS, EXECUTIONS, ATTACHMENTS, WARRANTS AND SUBPENAS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

The New Belle.

Without comment, we publish the following devoted production, coming from a devotee in the City of Churches. That there is considerable human nature in it, nobody can deny:

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We praise thee, Oh Abe! We acknowledge thee to be sound on the go.

All Yankee-land doth worship the everlasting old joker.

To thee all the office seekers cry aloud "Plunked," and all the powers therein.

To thee Stanton and Wells continually do cry, "Bully, bully, boy with a glass eye."

Washington and Illinois are full of the majesty of thy glory.

The glorious company of Political Generals praise thee.

The noble army of contractors praise thee. The mighty republican institutions throughout all Columbia do acknowledge thee.

The father of infinite proclamations thine admirable, true and only policy.

Also Brevet Lieutenant Gen. Winfield Scott, the Comforter.

Thou art the King of Rail-Splitters, O Abe!

Thou art the everlasting son of the late Mr. Lincoln.

When thou lookest upon thee to run for the Presidency and deliver the Union, thou didst humble thyself to stand upon the "Chicago Platform."

When thou didst overcome the sharpness of election, thou didst open the White House kitchen to all bidders.

Thou sittest at the right hand of "Uncle Sam" in the glory of the Capitol.

We believe that thou shalt not come to be re-elected.

Nevertheless, we pray thee, help thy servants whom thou hast kept from "Jeff Davis" and "Foreign Intervention."

Make us to be remembered with thy favorites in office everlasting.

O Abe! Save thy people and bless thy parasites! Govern them and increase their salaries forever!

Day by day we puff thee.

And we exalt thy name even in the daily papers.

Vouchsafe, O Abe! to keep us this day without a change of generals!

O Abe! have mercy on the Army of the Potomac!

O Abe! let thy mercy be upon us, as our trust is not in Stanton.

O Abe! for thee have I voted, let me never be drafted—N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

HOME MUSIC.—Now commences the season when the youth of both sexes require some healthful mental recreation, and it behooves parents and guardians, who would not see their firebrands desert for the vicious haunts of the city, to provide some instruction and rational amusement at home.

From the lack of this how many a blooming daughter has concentrated habits of late hours and "fartations" at balls and routes? or wasted the bloom from her cheek in her own room, over a dim lamp and trashy novel? How many a promising young man has contracted a love for gaming, drinking and other kindred vices, for want of attractive home? In seeking for means to render home desirable, music—

"Heavenly maid"—presents herself; let her be embraced as an angel of deliverance; let her influence be felt by young and old. Let your children, while young, be taught the rudiments of music, and the management of their little voices; as they grow older, the piano, organ, or guitar. Let them attend the singing classes of competent and respectable teachers; let their music be of a select and elevated character. Light up your parlors at evening for re-unions and family concerts, songs, duets, trios, and quartets, selected from the oratorios, and other standard works.

NEWSPAPER POWER.—One can hardly comprehend the immense power of newspapers over the public mind. The great mass of the people get their politics and religion, their peculiar passions and prejudices, from newspapers. It is becoming more and more a fact that they mould the mind and give it character as much as the food which one eats gives character to the body. And what the heart and mind feed upon gives them character for good or evil.

Books have the power, and yet few people read them largely. They are expensive, and the people purchase but few of them. They are long-winded, and in our fast age few have the time and patience to read them, unless every sentence holds a galvanic battery, and gives a signal shock. High-wrought tales do this, hence the extensive market for the works of fiction; but the great mass of books are kept for show and not reading.

But everybody reads newspapers. They are cheap; they are peddled out by the penny's worth; they meet you in the street at every turn, in the rail-car, in every store, in every house. Each gives you the latest news of the world. A man who does not read a newspaper for a week is so far behind the age that he is nowhere in his knowledge of passing events. Cheap and new just suits our modern Athenians, who spend their time mostly in hearing or telling something new.

A THOUSAND DOLLAR POLKA!—A cotemporary in New York has lately heard of an indigent father, who had spent what he thought a liberal sum—a thousand dollars or so—upon his daughter's musical education. The net result of this pecuniary investment seemed, to his mercantile apprehension, to be summed up in three music-pieces, which he found his daughter was able to play when she came from the hands of her teacher, namely, a waltz, a mazurka, and a polka. But she soon forgot the waltz and afterward the mazurka, so that at last the polka was all that was left to her. Then, in the evening, when her father came home, he would throw himself languidly on the sofa and say "Come, my daughter, give us that thousand-dollar polka."

DIRECTIONS FOR WEARING SOCKS.—Among the other articles received by the Washington Sanitary Commission was a good and patriotic old lady's tribute to be laid on the altar of her country, bearing this inscription:

"These socks were spun and knit by Mrs. Zeruah Clapp, 96 years old, whose hands in youth were engaged in moulding bullets for the Revolutionary War. Keep the toes of these socks toward the rebels."—Chester, N. Y.

The following beautiful and truly charitable sentiment, is enunciated by the Gleaner a Jewish paper published in San Francisco, edited by a Jewish rabbi:

"It is a mistake to presume all creeds and sects wrong, and only our own right; God spreads his light among all nations; but as no animal can live on the pure essence of physical food, and want bulk to nourish their bodies, so cannot we enjoy spiritual food without alloy, without the bulk of material error."

COMPANIONS.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any pretensions to oppressive greatness; one who loves life and understands the use of it, obliging alike at all times, above all of a good temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greater genius, the most brilliant wit, or the profoundest thinker.

When you meet with neglect, let it rouse you to exertion instead of mortifying your pride. Set about lessening those defects which expose you to neglect; and improve those excellencies which command attention and respect. The world may not love you, but they cannot withhold their respect, when you continue to deserve it.

A large and corpulent surgeon complained one morning that the banks were not wide enough for two—that he was "crowded." "Crowded!" says the captain. "Good gracious! I should think a man with such a belly as you have would be crowded if he slept alone."

The celebrated portrait painter Stuart, once met a lady in the street in Boston, who saluted him with: "Oh, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your miniature, and I kissed it, because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why, no," Then, said Stuart, "I was not like me."

You may set the individual down as a rogue who is ever suspicious of other people, and always disposed to put the most unfavorable construction upon their acts. Then to one he is a knave at heart and thinks, or would have every body else think, that others are as bad as himself.

REMOVING SUNBURN.—If our young lady friends would like to know what will take off tan and sun-burn, let them take a handful of bran, pour a quart of boiling water on it and let it stand one hour, then strain. When cold, put it in a pint of bay-rum. Bottle and use when needed.

An Irish attorney threatened to prosecute a Dublin printer for inserting the death of a living person. The menace concluded with the remark that "no printer should publish a death unless informed of the fact by the party deceased."

QUARTZ IN SANTA CLARA.—The San Jose Times of last week, says: "Some gentlemen who were prospecting on the Peninsula creek, about ten miles east of San Jose, discovered a rich quartz lead, containing gold and silver."

ACTION.—Indolence is a delightful and distressing state; you must be doing something to be happy. Action is no less necessary than thought to the instinctive tendencies of the human frame.

"It's a shame, husband, that I have to sit here mending your old clothes." "Don't say a word about it, wife; the least said is soonest mended."

SAY, JACK, can you tell us what's the best thing to hold two pieces of rope together?—"I guess knot."

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Township No. 1.—Justices—M. A. Shellhouse, and E. H. French.

Constables—James Rice and J. J. Horey. Road Commissioner—Thomas Dudley.

Collector—G. L. Griley. Assessor—J. D. Pratt. Township No. 2.—Justices—S. Reno and J. L. Adams.

Constables—Leri Jackson and Wm. Horn. Road Commissioner—Wm. Guin.

Collector—D. Choate. Assessor—J. D. Bar-moure.

Township No. 3.—Justices—William Sexton and D. A. Rice.

Constables—James McBarney and A. Plank. Road Commissioner—John Beach.

Collector—John Connor. Assessor—S. M. Stevens.

Township No. 4.—Justices—E. B. Boust and J. Brown.

Constables—S. A. Miller and Jacob Koch. Road Commissioner—A. Kipp.

Collector—C. M. Kopp. Assessor—W. A. Himes. Township No. 5.—Justices—S. M. Jamison and A. B. Scott.

Constables—J. F. Kirby and S. C. Smith. Road Commissioner—J. C. Scott.

Collector—J. L. Sanborn. Assessor—Thomas Dodd.

Township No. 6.—Justices—S. R. Case and H. L. Pease.

Constables—Robert Kennedy and Jas. Mulligan. Road Commissioner—E. Lloyd.

Collector—James D. McCormick. Assessor—W. K. Dittz.

Township No. 7.—Justices—J. B. Currier and O. H. Young.

Constables—J. B. Carder and Ellis Edwards. Road Commissioner—S. L. Irish.

Collector—John R. Brown. Assessor—V. F. Field.

Township No. 8.—Justices—F. H. Snyder and George Kuder.

Constables—G. P. Ward and M. McFarland. Road Commissioner—E. T. Darling.

Collector—J. B. Cornett. Assessor—J. M. Bard-well.

Township No. 9.—Justices—D. W. Stevin and B. F. Smith.

Constables—John S. Agar and A. Harrison. Road Commissioner—W. D. Perkins.

Collector—John White. Assessor—C. W. Ham-phreys.

Township No. 10.—Justices—J. Beck and H. W. Starr.

Constables—D. E. Muehl and V. W. Cleveland. Road Commissioner—Edward Garrahan.

Collector—John Barnes. Assessor—J. Bristow.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY CIRCULAR.

A. ROMAN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Importers and Publishers.

Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.
(Leocott's Building).
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

We would most respectfully invite the attention of the Public to the MAGNIFICENT STOCK of

Holiday Goods,
We are now opening, comprising the latest and most elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Gift Books and Annuals
For the coming year, together with an extensive and elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Photograph Albums,
FOR THE CENTER TABLE.
In new and improved styles and sizes—plain, rich and fancy—many in exquisite taste, bound in the finest Turkey Morocco or Velvet, with Gold-plated Ornaments and Clasps, and suitable for Holiday, Marriage or Birthday Gifts.

Auto-Photograph Albums,
Photo-Albums of Pictures and Poetry,
Photo-Bibles and Prayer-Books.

Our stock of these novel and unique articles, together with the life-like CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS for the same, is much the largest on this Coast, and for variety and general excellence is second to none in the United States.

Superb Family Bibles,
ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUSTRATED—printed with new and beautiful type, on the finest paper, and bound in the most substantial manner with massive Clasp and Ornaments.

PRAYER BOOKS,
In every variety of size and style of binding, plain or richly paneled Morocco, with or without Clasp, for the Pew, Rectory or Pocket.

Elegant and Accurate Editions of the Poets,
In Morocco Antique, from Homer to the more modern Longfellow, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, Miss Procter, etc., etc.

STANDARD AUTHORS,
Fine Library Sets of the works of Dickens, Cooper, Irving, D'Israeli, Prescott, Gibbon, Hume, Hood, etc., as well as the Classics, Addison, Swift, etc., etc. Also full sets of Bohn's valuable Standard, Illustrated, Scientific, Classical, Historical and Antiquarian Libraries.

WAVERLY NOVELS,
Twenty different editions—from five to fifty volumes—handsomely bound.

AMBRATYPE COPIES
—OF—
Fine Pictures and Statuary,
Plain and elegantly framed, including in part, Raphael's Madonnas, and Gons from Murillo, Corregio, De La Roche, Landseer, Herring, Sant, etc., more beautiful than engravings, and much cheaper.

Juvenile Books,
Including Lined Primers, Movable Toy Books and choice single volumes and sets of Books for the Young; an assortment unsurpassed in quantity, quality and excellence, and to which we respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Teachers, and those having the care of Children and Youth.

To those wishing to purchase Gifts for the coming Holidays, (and nothing is so beautiful and more cherished than an elegant Book), we offer by far the largest stock of fresh and desirable goods in our line, from an

Aldine Edition of the Poets, in 125 vols., 16 mo., half-cloth, extra gilt;
Encyclopaedia Britannica, 8th edition, 22 vols., royal quarto;

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE
State of California, Oregon, and
ADJACENT TERRITORIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIEST citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and prospectus for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territories, thereby relieving the laboring millions of acres of arable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—(as the main conveyance)—the merchant, the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to these emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such.

For those purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral resources of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, etc., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics on imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Pre-emption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of the work, which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, etc., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without extra-ordinary effort, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, etc., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources the best and most reliable facts on our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the Mining and Scientific Press, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the immigration of the European to the Pacific States, who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in this grand but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS SILVERSMITH.

December 11, 1862—4f

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Are economical and cheap;

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March 13, 1862—4f

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